

DeCamp is agreeable. The penalty should probably not come from the schools, but from the road funds, because that is a direct responsibility of the county board of supervisors. But the most important part here is this. It does place the responsibility for leadership where it belongs. You can't herd 93 county assessors around. You can't herd 93 county boards around. There has to be some funneling of responsibility. There has to be some procedure whereby the standards are going to be established. Someone has to do that, and it has to be uniform across the state. That's a touchy job, but that's what the individual who accepts that job recognizes when he accepts it. I believe the DeCamp amendments go a long way toward meeting that responsibility. I would hope that the DeCamp amendments will be adopted. I would hope they will be amended to take care of the concern expressed by Senator Carsten and Senator Koch, and I think then you can address the main issue that we've talked about so many times, shall there be a lid? Now, the subdivisions of government, and Senator Lewis expressed concern that I thought we shouldn't dictate to the local subdivisions. The subdivisions of government are creatures of this Legislature, and therefore we have a responsibility and an obligation and we have every single right to give them guidelines and direct, and to establish maximums if this body so chooses. There is a distinct difference between how the local subdivisions were created and how the federal government was created. The states created the federal government. The states also, and this state, created the local subdivisions. So it's responsible government on our part to give them some guidelines, but doing so, we have to recognize the facts of life, and that is, they have responsibilities to meet also. I believe the DeCamp amendments go a long way toward doing that. And I would hope that we would adopt the amendments. There certainly will be additional amendments and additional concerns expressed here. But I think that they do provide the basic concept that Senator Lewis intended. I think they recognize the fact that reappraisal is the heart of the problem. And it will be a difficult one. Many houses and farms in this state have not changed hands in forty or fifty years. So the sale price is a difficult thing to achieve. If a house sells next door to a house that does not sell. It sells for the asking price. And all of a sudden we find an individual locked in an unrealistic situation. So the appraisal is the heart of the whole thing, without it we are whipped. I would like to have Senator Duis, who has been involved in this business for a long time, I would like to have him at some time, if he has time now, to explain how reappraisals are handled.

PRESIDENT: Senator Keyes.

SENATOR SCHMIT: Mr. President, was I out of time?

PRESIDENT: I gave you one minute.

SENATOR SCHMIT: I asked a question of Senator Duis. Was my time up?

PRESIDENT: I'm sorry. You have about 15 seconds.

SENATOR DUIS: I'll do it very rapidly, then. Senator Schmit, and everyone else, this reappraisal by sale price alone is not the correct way to make appraisals. I think we should be apprised of this fact. There are seven factors to be used in appraisal where applicable, and amongst those are income and